

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, Sept. 5. The city bears very evident marks of the end of the summer season. Leaves are shed from the trees; the roll of equipages along Fifth Avenue is on the increase; mantua-makers are having their openings; tall fashions are the talk; theatres and churches are beginning to fill with the old familiar faces. Ere another four weeks shall have passed away all the seaside hotels will have shut up, and hotel proprietors will be gazing ruefully upon the "featureless sands," and gauging the prospects of the season that will commence with the summer of '87. The times have crept upon us—whose first approach is indiscernible—when we begin to notice the short days and long evenings, and the darkness that comes so soon. If it were not for the prospect of Indian summer—that second childhood of June—such a day as yesterday, a day of sad, persistent, ominous rain, would be enough to set us all talking about stoves, heaters, grates and other calorific appliances.

I said the mantua-makers are having their openings, and so they are. The short dress seems to be the style for all occasions, excepting those of dinners and receptions. Basques and double skirts are to be very much worn, the Watteau pattern also being greatly affected. The antiquity of one hundred years ago is being ransacked for the furnishing forth of fashions to suit the caprice of the present hour; so that between the whims of a century ago and the infinite variations of the present, there is no saying where these extravagances of costume will end. I never cease wondering at the mathematical minuteness with which modistes' descriptions of ladies' dresses are written, and comprehended by the ladies themselves. Something more than a vulgar and ordinary mind is, I feel convinced, necessary for the writing and the comprehension, or the oral delivery of such descriptions, as these. The mind must be at once imaginative and mathematical that can picture to itself the distinguished combination of colors, and the nice harmony with which depth and distance are represented in so many inches or finger-lengths of lace.

Workmen in various branches of labor, have, during the past week, been getting up demonstrations of that indefinite nature which are generally classed as a Labor Movement. The cartmen, for instance, have been holding a meeting over the grievances they have suffered in the numerous violations of the statute forbidding any person having licenses for more than three carts. These violations the cartmen charge upon the venality of the Mayor's officials in conjunction with the Court Inspectors; but the only result of the meeting was the unanimously expressed hope that the evil would be remedied before the end of next month. The marble rubbers and polishers have likewise been rubbing and polishing up their statistics, and inform the public that there is work in the city for half a hundred more rubbers and polishers than are already here. A portion of the transactions of some of these public meetings might more aptly be called an amusement movement than a labor one; for the First, Second, and Third Co-operative Building Societies are busy arranging a picnic for next Thursday, and the Adams' Press Printing Association is adjusting all the preliminaries of its annual ball, to be held at Irving Hall on the evening of November 20.

If it were not for a bit of reminiscence I retain about Coney Island, which I visited the other day, this letter, I fear me, would be unusually short; for this melancholy weather has got into my pen, and the patter of facts and fancies on the roof of my brain does not at all keep pace with the pattering of rain drops on the roofs outside. If you want to see Coney Island in all its glory and in all its shame, you ought to go there on a Sunday afternoon. There is no better place (excepting the noonday prayer-meetings at John Allen's) for getting your pocket picked. Abandoned males and abandoned females flock there from an early hour on Sunday morning until long after dusk, and every species of row, and almost every species of crime are perpetrated after dusk sets in. Why it was called Coney Island no one seems to know. Ten years ago it was as unknown a land to New Yorkers as Terra del Fuego is at present. It is only during the past summer that two regular boats ran between this port and Coney Island, the one taking the piers on East River, the other the ones on North. Even as lately as three or four years ago, the few boarders who chose Coney Island as their summer paradise, occupied the few wretched houses that were grouped together at the head of the island. The first boats that now leave for the island start from their first piers at 9 o'clock in the morning. There are also regular horse-cars, which leave the Fulton street Ferry on the Brooklyn side, and carry passengers to the circle of hotels higher up. The greatest improvements are among the property of Mr. William Wheatley there. One of the features there is Wickliff's old house. Many years will not pass before Coney Island will be redeemed from its present ambiguous position, and hold its own among the fashionable watering places of the United States.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.—The Flour Market remains in the same inactive condition noted yesterday, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the local trade at \$7.75 for superfine; \$8.69 for extra; \$9.11 for Northwestern extra; \$10.12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; \$11.14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9.50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat Market is quiet, but we continue prime quotations. Sales of 5000 barrels new red at \$2.20; 3000 fair and strictly choice, and amber at \$2.30; 2000 steady, white at \$2.40. Sales of new Western at \$1.61. Corn is quiet at full prices. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1.32; Western mixed at \$1.28; 1000 bushels unshelled. Sales of new Western and Pennsylvania at \$1.07; Southern at \$1.05. Nothing doing in Harey or Mail. Bark is quiet at the recent decline. We quote No. 1 Quercion at \$50 per ton. Seeds.—Cloverseed is selling at \$5.00 per 100 lbs. Timothy is not much sought after. Sales at \$2.50. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand by the crushers at \$2.70 per 100 lbs. Provisions are in small supply, and held with much firmness. Mess Pork sells at \$3; and prime at \$2.50 per barrel. Plain and fancy canned Hams at 20¢ per lb.; and pickled do. at 18¢ per lb.

—Salt Lake City is made happy by a book-store. —A New Yorker has won of 1895 in his cellar. —Monogram ear-rings are in.

SCHEUCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

THESE AUXILIARY REMEDIES.

The proprietor of these medicines conscientiously offers them to the public as the only safe, reliable, and certain remedies for Pulmonary Consumption. He recommends them, with equal confidence, as almost a specific for those morbid conditions of the body which, if neglected, are apt to terminate in dangerous or fatal diseases of the lungs. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are generally regarded as forerunners of Consumption, and when these diseases manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The value of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills has been tested in innumerable cases. My own personal experience gives me the best assurance of the efficacy of this medicine. Many years ago I was given up by physicians as one who was in the last stage of Consumption, and I was taken from my home in Philadelphia, to my friends in Moorestown, N. J., to die. I was wasted away to a mere skeleton. I was confined to my bed, and my physician (who had attended my father's family), declared that I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws I heard of and obtained these preparations, which, to the astonishment of every spectator, soon made a perfect cure. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system. It soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for more than a week. As soon as the expectoration began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could refrain from eating too much. I soon recovered my strength, and have been increasing in flesh ever since. It astonished all who knew me, and all believed that I was too far gone to make my recovery possible. Many people who knew me then are now living, and occupy places of honor and trust in New Jersey and Philadelphia, who can easily satisfy the most incredulous relative to the truth of these statements. My disease was hereditary; my father, mother, brothers, and sister all died of Consumption, and I alone am left.

Now I enjoy the best of health, and have for years weighed more than two hundred and ten pounds. Immediately after my recovery I removed to Flemington, N. J., and for several years made the Pulmonic Syrup and gave it to the afflicted. It made such wonderful cures that the physicians of the place were astonished at its effects, and advised me to turn my attention to the science of medicine, and especially to the study of this disease. In fact, I was driven to it by the application of great numbers of people who came or sent to me from all parts of the country, calling on me to cure them, after all other human assistance was unavailable.

Since my recovery my medicines have been extensively used for more than twenty-five years; and so well have they endured this long probation that their reputation and popularity have constantly increased.

In order to understand how these medicines effect the cures which are ascribed to their agency, it is necessary to have some acquaintance with the peculiarities of the disease. Pulmonary Consumption (*Phthisis Pulmonalis*) is characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration. This disease has always been the greatest scourge of the human race, and it has destroyed more lives than famine, sword, and pestilence. An English writer, some years ago, computed that out of a population of eleven millions in the Isle of Great Britain, fifty-five thousand annually died of consumption. The same fatality attends the disease in this climate. One principal cause of the great mortality which attends Pulmonary Consumption is the false theory that it is incurable. This mischievous error causes many consumptive patients to despair as soon as the nature of their affliction becomes manifest, and when they are hopeless of a cure, they resign themselves to what they suppose to be inevitable fate, and die without making any effort to prolong their lives. "Our doubts are traitors," says Shakespeare; "consumptives are often victimized by the foregoing conclusion that their cases are beyond the reach of medicine."

Pulmonary Consumption is, in most cases, complicated with disorders of the liver and stomach. "Before the attack of this disease (says a French physician), a change takes place in the condition of the blood, which becomes degraded in quality, and endowed with a lower degree of vitality." This change is caused by the imperfect action of the liver, for one of the offices of that organ is to strain and purify the blood. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver more promptly and effectually than any other medicine. Hence they are often prescribed by men in the first stages of consumption, and in many other cases when the torpid or diseased condition of the liver requires the use of this unrivalled purgative. Concerning the use of these pills, more will be said hereafter; in the present connection it may be observed that their operation corrects that morbid condition of the blood which always precedes an attack of Consumption, and is, therefore, presumed to be one of the principal causes of the attack.

In the next place, it is found that Dyspepsia, or a languid indigestion, is often a forerunner of Consumption, and in numerous instances it accompanies the disease through all its stages. Dyspepsia is regarded by many medical writers as one of the prominent causes of Consumption, and they have good reasons for this supposition, for the absence of nutrition in the blood leads to the formation of tubercles, and dyspeptic diseases deprive the blood of its nutritive properties.

While Dyspepsia is present it is almost, or quite impossible for Consumption to be cured. For indigestion produces a general debility of the system, and this state of debility is most unfavorable to the re-establishment of the patient's health; for how can ulcerous cavities in the lungs be healed when the stomach has no power of digestion, and the system is, therefore, too weak to produce that reaction which is necessary for a cure? Nourishing food, after all, is the material which must bring about this great change. My medicines only assist nature to overpower the disease and to produce healthy secretions, instead of the morbid matter which vitiates the quality of the blood. From these considerations it will appear that tonic or

strengthening medicines are required in the treatment of Consumption, and especially such medicines as have an invigorating effect on the digestive organs. SCHEUCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC is compounded with particular reference to these objects, and it was first designed to be used in consumptive cases as an auxiliary to the Pulmonic Syrup. It is applicable, however, to all cases of Dyspepsia, and it may be proved to demonstration that it is the only medicine which will cure that disease. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether Dyspepsia can be cured by drugs; and the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose, though they may seem occasionally to afford temporary relief, finally produce aggravation of the symptoms. The Sea-Weed Tonic, in its nature, is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it is so far from having any action hostile to the animal economy, that it assists the regular operations of nature and supplies her deficiencies. This Tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice, that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice, as all physiologists know, is the natural solvent which—in a healthy condition of the body—causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not secreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea-Weed Tonic performs the duties of this gastric juice when the latter is deficient. It has likewise all the invigorating properties of iodide of potassium, iodide of iron and iodine, remedies which are often prescribed by physicians to strengthen the constitutions of consumptive patients. From what has been said, it may be judged that Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic is a most important remedy in the treatment of pulmonary diseases, and experience proves this to be a fact. One of the good effects of this Tonic is to enable the patient to digest such a diet as consumptive persons require. Physicians now admit that a highly nutritious diet is most proper for such persons. Indeed, the food cannot be too nourishing for consumptives, if it can be made digestible. You may feed such a patient with articles rich and nutritive enough to produce gout in certain conditions of the system; but if the gastric powers of the patient are sufficient to assimilate those articles—in other words, if he is able to digest them—his lungs being thereby invigorated, will begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner, and if a cure is possible, it must soon be effected.

The Sea-Weed Tonic, by improving the power of the stomach and strengthening the whole system, prepares the dyspeptic and emaciated patient for the use of the Pulmonic Syrup. The operation of the latter is to increase the vital energies, to ripen the ulcers, and to expel the morbid matter from the system. But as Consumption is often coupled with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and as it frequently originates in those disorders, it is proper, in some cases, to begin with the use of the Tonic and Pills, or to use them simultaneously with the Syrup.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills relax the secretions and unlock the gall bladder quite as well as a dose of blue mass, and perhaps better, and these Pills are warranted not to contain a particle of calomel. Some Physicians have positively asserted that calomel or mercury must enter into the composition of these Pills, for, according to their theory, nothing but calomel could act on the liver, as these Pills certainly do. But to prove that the doctors are mistaken, it is merely necessary to notice the fact that Schenck's Mandrake Pills never produce salivation, whether they be used in large or small doses. Thousands are used weekly with the happiest effects. With calomel or blue pill the case is different. Large doses of this poison may sometimes act as a purgative, and so pass off without any visible mischief, but small doses will salivate, and this is the great difficulty which the "regular faculty" have to contend with. One box of these pills, valued at 25c., will prove the efficacy of the medicine. No matter how costive or how bilious the system may be, the habit of body is immediately corrected and regulated by these pills and the organs are brought to a healthy and natural activity. The Mandrake Pills are likewise an infallible remedy for sick headache and piles. In many cases they have brought away worms from grown persons, who had long suffered with many unpleasant symptoms, without suspecting the real cause of their ailments.

I have rooms in Boston, New York, and Washington City, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and at my principal office in Philadelphia; generally the third week in each month, I am three days at the Marlboro Hotel, Boston; two days of the first week in each month at Dr. Keyser's, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg; every other Wednesday, No. 441 Eighth street, Washington City; the following Thursday at Dr. Hance's, No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.; every Monday at No. 32 Bond street, New York, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and at my principal office, No. 39 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. Due notice of my arrival in each city will be found in the local papers. Persons living at a distance desiring to see me, and not able to visit me at my rooms, should address me at my principal office, in Philadelphia, when arrangements will be made to see them as soon as possible. For instance, while in Boston seeing my patients, to address me there, to go and see a patient which might occupy part of a day, it would interfere with my other engagements; but if previously addressed at my residence in Philadelphia, I could make arrangements accordingly, when they will be at once notified what day I can visit them, and my terms which will be moderate, when they can decide whether to send for me or not. A personal interview with me is not always necessary, for each of my medicines is accompanied by full directions in English, German, French, and Spanish. However, I am always willing to give patients my personal attention, if they desire it.

Consumptive persons are earnestly exhorted to apply to me in time, before the disease has reached its desperate stages. When the lungs are destroyed, of course no medicine can create new ones; but I maintain that the first stages of consumption are curable, and even when the lungs are considerably decayed I often succeed in restoring the patient to health. While one sound lung remains, I am certain of making a cure, if the patient will take proper care of himself, and strictly follow my directions.

I am the inventor of the instrument called "Schenck's Respirometer," used in examination of the lungs. It transmits the sound or rattling of the lungs so loudly and distinctly that, by experience, it is easy to determine how far the lungs are diseased, and what portion of them is involved. Thus the operator can unerringly determine whether the disease be tuberculous,

Plethritic, or Bronchial Consumption, or whether it is merely an affection of the bronchial tubes, sympathetic with the liver or stomach, and he can form a diagnosis accordingly.

They who desire to have a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged three dollars for that service, but all advice will be given gratis, and I will use my best ability to explain each case which may be referred to my consideration.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

When there is any predisposition to consumption the disease, in one or another of its forms, will often be developed by "a bad cold," or catarrh, the symptoms of which cannot be mistaken. When a person takes cold easily the stomach or liver is generally diseased. In this state of things the feeble condition of the system cannot resist the changes of weather and other external causes of disease, and so every exposure brings on a catarrh, with its common symptoms, a bad cough, hoarseness, chills, slight pains in the breast, etc. These signs should not be neglected, and it is highly important that the sufferer should know what to do. When one cold is taken "on another," as the phrase goes, the bronchial tubes or the lungs become more or less diseased. A few bottles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-Weed Tonic and a box of Mandrake Pills would make a perfect cure; but, instead of resorting to these safe and efficacious remedies, patients often consult a "regular physician," whose regularity consists in prescribing calomel, opium, etc., on all occasions. Thus, for a cure of a cough or cold, morphia, black drop, paregoric, and still more objectionable articles are often taken, in compliance with the doctor's advice. These medicines may mitigate the cough for a time, but the disease in the lungs goes on until the unmitigable symptoms of consumption begin to appear. It may be seen, therefore, that the preparations of opium, etc., which are usually prescribed in bad colds and incipient consumption, merely conceal the disease by suppressing some of the symptoms; but on that very account they do harm by making the malady more insidious, and therefore more dangerous.

Let it be remembered that when the stomach and liver are in good order there is little liability to take cold, or, if one is taken, it generally passes off without producing any serious or alarming effects. On the contrary, when persons are laboring under indigestion or any disorder of the liver, the least exposure may induce all the symptoms we have described above. The cold taken will maintain a firm hold on the system, and, if not properly treated, will be most likely to end in Consumption. My SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are used as SAFEGUARDS AGAINST COLDS; the first in cases of dyspepsia and all diseases of the digestive organs; the latter in all affections of the liver, for which they are proved to be an infallible remedy. Very often a dose or two of the Mandrake Pills perfectly cures a recent cold, without any other remedy.

I. BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION.

This disease is generally the result of neglected cold or catarrh. "Sometimes," says Dr. W. Beech, of New York, and Ira Warren, of Boston, "it is the consequence of measles, or disorder of the liver or digestive organs." As I remarked (under the head of "Coughs and Colds"), while the stomach and liver are in a healthy condition there is but little liability to take cold; and if no cold is taken there can be no acute bronchitis, and, of course, none of its successor—Bronchial Consumption. Therefore, as preventive, the Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills may be used with entire confidence when symptoms of indigestion and liver complaint have appeared. No one who judiciously uses these two medicines, or either of them, as circumstances may require, need apprehend an attack of Bronchial Consumption, but if the use of these preventives has been neglected, and the form of Consumption has commenced, it will be necessary to use the Pulmonic Syrup in addition to the other remedies.

The commencement of Bronchial Consumption is indicated by an obstinate and troublesome cough, attended with a copious expectoration of viscid and purulent, or a whitish frothy matter. At first the symptoms resemble those of an ordinary cold or catarrh, the expectoration being tough, thick, and opaque, but not yellow, containing small, greyish lumps, which sink in water. As the disease advances the cough increases, and this tough mucus or phlegm becomes more and more mixed with a yellowish fluid, resembling pus or matter, and often slightly streaked with blood. At first the pulse becomes slightly accelerated and tense towards evening; and the heat of the surface of the body varies in the course of the day, being sometimes above and sometimes below the natural standard. Partial sweats occur in the head and breast at night. The thirst is generally considerably increased; the urine is highly colored, and deposits a copious, reddish sediment. A sense of soreness in the chest, with an occasional transient stitch in the side, occurs in the majority of instances, but there is very rarely any fixed pain in the chest. The cough is usually severe, particularly on rising out of bed in the morning, at which time the breathing is more or less wheezing, and attended with a feeling of tightness in the breast.

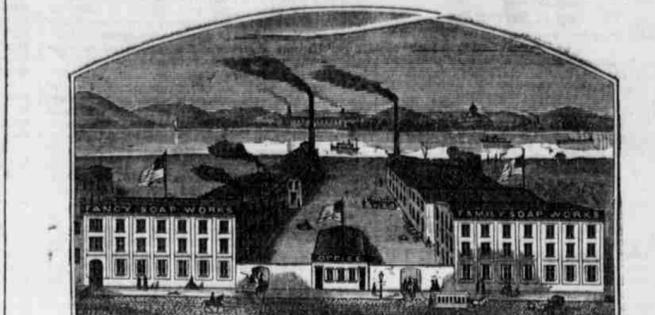
If the disease continues unchecked in its course, the expectoration becomes purulent and extremely copious. Debility and emaciation increase rapidly; the difficulty of breathing and sense of weight and tightness across the chest become more and more distressing. The pulse is now generally very frequent, being seldom under one hundred and twenty in a minute. In the early part of the day the face is usually pale, but a deep flush of one or both cheeks is commonly observed toward the evening. The tongue becomes clear, and in many instances it assumes an alarming appearance, and is redder than in health. There are generally profuse and exhausting night sweats at this advanced stage of the disease, and, unless relief is found, swelling of the ankles and diarrhoea follow, and death closes the scene.

In many cases the Pulmonic Syrup alone will cure this form of Consumption; but when the bowels are costive, the liver torpid, and a want of tone exists in the digestive organs, the Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are necessary—the former to stimulate and invigorate the organs of digestion, and the latter to regulate the liver and bowels.

II. DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

The complication of gastric or hepatic disease with Pulmonary or Bronchial Consumption is of frequent occurrence; and, as this combination produces certain phenomena in addition to the usual consumptive symptoms, some physicians have supposed that this is a distinct

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

In case, which they call Dyspeptic Consumption. However in some cases of this kind, the lungs or bronchial tubes are only sympathetically affected, the primary disorder being confined to the stomach or liver. But the transition from this disease to real Consumption is sometimes very easy and rapid; and for this reason the premonitory symptoms about to be described should meet with prompt attention. All disorders of the stomach and liver produce more or less of that debility and abnormal condition of the blood which we have noticed as the precursor of Consumption.

"Dyspeptic Consumption" usually begins to manifest itself by a general weakness of the system and the common phenomena of indigestion, frequently accompanied with cough, difficulty of breathing, and other symptoms of pulmonary disease. But very often in such circumstances, if the tone of the stomach can be restored and the system strengthened, the whole train of symptoms disappears and the patient will be restored to health. For such cases as these my Sea-Weed Tonic is particularly designed, as the reader may judge from the account of its medical properties given above.

When Dyspeptic Consumption originates in disorder of the liver, the following symptoms will appear:—A dull pain or tenderness in the right side, with increased uneasiness when lying on the left side; irregularity of the bowels, foul tongue, depression of spirits, a sallow hue of the skin, yellowness of the white of the eye, torpid and brown tongue, nausea, and sometimes vomiting. My Mandrake Pills, used according to direction, will remove all these symptoms by clearing away all obstructions from the liver and restoring its healthy action.

In order to have a clear understanding of the nature of "Dyspeptic Consumption," it is necessary to have some knowledge of the anatomy of the parts affected. The office of the liver is to strain off the bile from the blood. When the liver is inflamed or torpid its work is not well performed, and the blood becomes surcharged with various impurities, which will probably be deposited on some of the vital organs. The mischief may be aggravated by indigestion, as that disorder tends to vitiate the quality of the blood.

The Mandrake Pills, as mentioned above, effectually clear away all obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, and produce a healthy action of the liver, which prevents the congestion just described, enables that organ to strain and purify the blood, and of course prevents those morbid deposits which lead to Consumption and other dangerous maladies. As we remarked before, the use of the Sea-Weed Tonic is advisable when the energies of the stomach are impaired, and symptoms of indigestion are present. The purification of the blood cannot be immediately effected by any medicines. The Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills attain this object by acting on the stomach and liver, and thus producing vigorous and healthy digestion, and promoting the operations by which the blood is strained and purified, in the manner just described. And when the blood is thus restored to a normal and healthy state, the formation of Pulmonary or Bronchial Consumption is absolutely impossible.

If, by neglect, the disorders here described have been allowed to debilitate the system to such a degree and to deteriorate the blood, so that the first bad cold which the patient takes fastens on the lungs and bronchial tubes, and thus produces the unmistakable signs of Bronchial or Pulmonary Consumption, the Pulmonic Syrup must be used, together with one or both of the other remedies, as circumstances may require.

For the cure of that complicated disorder known as "Dyspeptic Consumption," the Pulmonic Syrup cannot be too highly recommended, as from its alterative effects it produces healthy secretions, and in conjunction with the "Sea-Weed Tonic," which restores tone to the stomach and enables it to properly digest the food, and the "Mandrake Pills," to bring about a healthy action of the liver, a cure is certain. The directions which accompany the Syrup explain when and how to take the Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

III. PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

This is the most dangerous form of Consumption. The causes which produce it are very numerous, such as hereditary disposition, a particular formation of the body, certain diseases, as catarrh, small pox, measles, liver complaint, dyspepsia, etc., particular employments, grief or disappointment, and in short, any cause which disturbs the habitual operations of nature produces the diminution of the vital tone, which always precedes an attack of this disease. Pulmonary consumption commences with a feeling of lassitude, slight aching pains, with a sense of tightness in some parts of the chest, and a short, dry cough, which is readily excited by muscular emotion. The breathing is shorter and more frequent. These symptoms gradually become more conspicuous, and at length slight fever occurs towards evening, and the respiration and pulse continue to be somewhat accelerated through the whole day. A fit of coughing usually occurs in the morning, and the patient

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